THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 21ST MARCH.

THE highest diploma, with special first class certificate and silver medal, has been conferred upon Mr. Nagendra Nath Banerjee, student at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. This is gratifying indeed. But will that help the young man to put jam over his bread and butter?

THE Imperial institute is not making very substantial progress in England. The Freemasons have been asked to take it up, but those Lodges which have done so have not responded very enthusiastically to the invitation. Many of the provincial towns are beginning to object to heavy contributions leaving their locality, inasmuch as they would prefer to honour the Queen by celebrations in their own neighbourhood rather than by subsidising a distant Institute.

A STATEMENT has been repeated more than once in the English Press that England, Austria, Italy and Germany would most likely form a quadruple alliance as against Russia and France for the purpose of preserving the European peace, but the news is now discredited. There seems, however, to be some foundation for the rumours of a definite understanding between France and Russia.

THE story goes that Lord Randolph Churchill and the Hon. M. B. Hawke were walking together, in a northern town in England, when they noticed a particularly imposing guardian of the public peace. "Let's have a lark," said one, "Done," said the other. A street Arab, for half a crown, agreed to have a shy at the officer, and promptly planted on the policeman's jaw a pat of mud. Robert "rounded" on him in an instant, collared the daring urchin, and moved him off. The pair who prompted the prank pleaded for the young offender. The constable was inexorable, adding, "and I shall want you both, as witnesses, to follow me to the station." They followed. The sergeant, after hearing the pleas put in for the boy, turned to the policeman; but that worthy's dignity could not brook the mud on his beard. He would not let the young villain go. The sergeant, therefore, had nothing to do but take the names. "What is yours, Sir?" "The Hon. M B. Hawke" "And yours?" "Lord Randolph Churchill." And then, turning to the street Arab, the sergeant demanded, "who are you?" "Oh," promptly replied the urchin. "I'm *fly*!—I never round on a pal o' mine. *I'm the Marquis of Salisbury!*"

THE ten largest cities in the world, according to the latest estimates, are London, which, with its suburbs, has a population of 4,764,312; Paris, 2,269,023; Canton (China), 1,500,000; New York, 1,449,000, Aitchi (Japan), 1322,050; Berlin, 1,122,330; Tokio (Japan), 987,887; Philadelphia 875,000; Calcutta, 766,298; and Vienna, 726,101. There are several cities in China which claim a population of 10,000,000, but as the claim is not based on any systematic enumeration, they are not included in this list.

PROBABLE cost of a European war. The war alarms in Vienna (says the *Times* Vienna correspondent) have produced a mass of pamphlets in which the fighting power of the various continental armies is reviewed. One of these, by a former Austrian Cabinet Minister, Herr von Schaffle, marshals the German and Austrian armies against the Russian and French with the following figures:—German soldiers, 2,805,000; Austro-Hungarian, 1,279,684: total, 4,084,684; Russian soldiers, 2,900,000; French, 2,862,400; total, 5,762,400. In this addition, however, Herr von Schaffle omits to reckon the 1,000,000 men of the Austro-Hungarian Landsturm. Coming to the probable cost of war, he then computes that a struggle between France and Germany alone would cost at least £640,000,000, whereas if the four countries fought the expense could not fall short of £1,200,000,000. Having conjured up this financial nightmare, the Austrian statesman concludes that a European war would bring universal bankruptcy. Well to frighten people in such matters, but will some people be really frightened?

IT is said that at some time during the season Her Majesty will make a State visit to the Lyceum, for the purpose of seeing Irving in "Faust." She has not been to the theatre for thirty-three years. A contemporary's home correspondent suggests that her Majesty's renewed desire for the drama may be due to the recent visit of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal with a beautiful brooch, designed as a Royal crown, and composed of diamonds, rubies, and sapphire.

TUESDAY, 22ND MARCH.

THE complacency with which Englishmen regard their own powerlessness in foreign affairs is, the *St. James Gazette* declares, a subject of standing wonder to people on the Continent. "Germans are never tired of dwelling on the phenomenon. Thus, a few days ago, we found the London correspondent of one of the great German journals urging his readers not to forget that England, so far as international politics go, must be left out of calculation. Between her domestic embarrassments and her weakness, nothing will induce England to move. The Brussels correspondent of the same newspaper is even more explicit. England's greatness, he says, is more an historical reminiscence than an actual fact. He is not surprised that some of the English newspapers anxiously protest that England would not intervene to guard the neutrality of Belgium. How could England intervene, he asks? Our whole army, he says, will not amount to more than 200,000 men of which 92,000 are in India, Egypt, and the colonies, and 20,000 exist only on paper. This leaves us with 90,000 men, and we have to guard our own coasts and provide against Irish disaffection. What could we do, one way or the other, in a European war? This is how shrewd and not unfriendly foreigners write of us. How long will it be before Englishmen really begin to understand that the effects of the most glorious historic reminiscences will not last for ever?"

HERE is a romantic piece of news for the delectation of our readers. "A new College for ladies has just been opened in England. It is called the Holloway College, and owes its existence to the liberality of Mr. Thomas Holloway of the Pill and Ointment fame. The College is situated at Egham, on one of the beautiful Berkshire hills. It has cost £8,000,000. There are nine hundred rooms, and the building will accommodate two hundred and fifty students. The students are to be admitted by a competitive examination, and the names of six hundred candidates have already been received. The Founder following up the scheme of Tennyson's Princess Ida, has decreed, 'Let no man enter here on pain of death,' and to carry this out extraordinary arrangements have been made. At a quarter of a mile from the main building, just outside the grounds of the College, is a house occupied by an engineer whose principal work is to manage the electric lighting, and this house is the nearest point to which any of the male sex can approach. Here all postmen and tradespeople must call, and supplies are conveyed into the building on trucks, by means of a subterranean passage which has been constructed from the engineer's house to the centre of one of the courtyards."

A PRESENT for Sir Rivers Thompson. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following note on the Assam coolie question:—"According to Sir John Gorst, the local Government and the Central Government of India and Lord Cross have decided that it is impossible as yet to abandon the principle of exceptional legislation for emigration into Assam. No doubt. Provided any labourers are to be taken to Assam from India, exceptional legislation will be required to protect the labourers. But the exceptional legislation, as at present worked, operates so much in favour of the planters that on many plantations, the system is virtually one of slavery. This blot on the British name will not be removed by glozing assurances from official secretaries. As for the reduction of the death-rate, which was murderously high in 1882-3-4, we are sceptical. Returns can be cooked, and it is possible to force dying coolies to run away and die in the jungle."

A NETHERLANDS paper thinks that the loyal people of the Netherlands can find no more graceful method of acknowledging their affection for their king than subscribing for the purchase of a splendid imperial crown, and begging the King of Holland, not only to accept it, but also "assume the title and dignity of Emperor of Insulinde, or Cæsar of the Indian Islands." The *Amsterdamer Handelsblatt* begs its readers to give no support to the project. "The position of our Fatherland in Europe," it observes, "is so very modest and unpretending that we should only call down upon us the laughter of other States by disguising our monarch in the imperial purple." It adds that the title of Empress of India was not offered to Queen Victoria by the English people, and is, therefore, no precedent for the Dutch people to take the initiative in converting their King into a Cæsar.

WE learn that Government have ruled that, in the case of inferior servants of the State who voluntarily apply to retire before they are entitled to any pension or gratuity, a written statement, from them, to the effect that they fully understand the consequence of their so doing should be obtained.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD MARCH.

YET another department has fallen under the shears of the Finance Committee. The appointment of Director General of Statistics to the Government of India, which was constituted in September 1871, and which found work for that versatile official, Sir W. W. Hunter, C. S. I, ceases on the 31st March current. The operations, therefore, connected with the Statistical Survey and Imperial Gazeteer of India will be wound up on that date.

WE take the following from the *Madras Times*:—"A novelty in West Indian journalistic annals is recorded, *viz*—a dinner to the staff of that paper. Mr. Philip Rostant, the host of the evening, in the course of his reply to the toast of his health proposed by the mayor, Mr. Francis Damian, is reported to have spoken as follows:—'There are some who think the power of the press in Trinidad is nothing. (Laughter.) We know that Sir Henry Irving—that great and clever manipulator of figures—(amusement)—laughed to scorn the power of the press; but for all that, he read the papers in secret—he devoured them in secret—a fact proved by his thorough hatred towards those whom he suspected of writing for the press. He had spies to watch their foot-steps, and those spies did their work as spies always do, they reported to him what satisfied him and their own private animosity and hatred; and the result was, that Irving put the saddle on the wrong horse * * * * But, gentlemen, this is quite natural. (Cheers.) A despotic Government can only live by a system of spying."

THE *Standard* writes:—There is a rumour—utterly vague as yet—of a meeting between the three Emperors. The idea is fascinating to the imagination. These potentates are the masters, after all, the arbiters of peace and war, and to see them in person is to be convinced that they are honest men. Imperial necessities sway them; hopes and fears and motives unknown to the crowd—unknown, perhaps to their most intimate servants—have an influence. But we may believe they will speak out among themselves. There is no doubt of the German Kaisar's singleness of purpose, and it is his function to bring the others to an understanding. This may be impossible, but at least, if they confer without witnesses, uncertainty will end. The Czar is too headstrong in his frank imperiousness to keep a secret when face to face with an antagonist; and the dull, troubled look of the Austrian Emperor is a guarantee of plain dealing, if not of high intelligence. A striking contrast the three will make if they come together in assurance that their words will not be reported. But there are a number of high personages up and down who would dread the explanation—and for good reasons, too. If the Emperors met, and did not agree, at this crisis, questions of policy would become personal. When they separated war would ensue forthwith. So it seems likely that this pleasing fancy will not be realised.

THE French Government has, at last, succeeded in obtaining leave from the Greek Government to search at Delphi for remains of the temple which stood there. It is supposed that there are priceless treasures buried in the ground. There was no sanctuary to which so many valuable presents

were made as to the Delphic one, and the next to that of Olympus it was the most important in Greece. For a long course of centuries the soil has not been disturbed. Comte de Mouy, who is an enthusiastic lover of classic antiquity and an archæologist, began, when he was Minister at Athens, negotiations which have been ended successfully by M. de Montholon. He had a keen rival in the American representative at Athens, where there is now an American as well as a French school.

THURSDAY, 24TH MARCH.

THE Meterological Reporter to the Government of India says:—"As some speculations of an unfavourable character relatively to the prospects of the coming season, have been based on the apparent resemblance of the weather of January to that of the same month in 1877, it may be pointed out that the weather of February has been quite of a different character from that of its homonym in the same year. In February 1877, to quote from the official report, 'the rainfall was very considerably in excess, for the month, over the Punjab (more especially in the Eastern Districts), in the North-West Provinces, Oudh, Behar, Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, Orissa, and the Central Provinces. * * In the Bombay Presidency it was in excess; half an inch more rain falling than usual.' This year February has been rainless or nearly so, throughout Northern and Central India. Moreover, in both January and February 1877, the barometer was remarkably high. This year it was remarkably low in January, but slightly above the average in February."

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, says a contemporary, has become a mild terror to the reporters—mild, because the sonorousness of his voice and the general distinctness of his utterance are some set-off against the rapidity of his delivery. The other day, in fifteen minutes, he spoke 208 lines of the *Times*, or nineteen-twentieths of a column, three-fourths of a column being about the average spoken by members who are reported in the first person. Lord Randolph's rate of delivery, without allowing for cheers or other interruptions, was at the rate of 140 words a minute, and, as there were some pauses in the fifteen minutes, his lordship, when he was speaking, kept up the pace at 150 words a minute or more. This puts an unusual strain on reporters taking notes under conditions not favourable to the hearing of every word with certainty, and gives them individually a disproportionate amount of work to do on leaving the gallery.

THERE was a debate lately among some members of the English press whether Mr. Goschen is of Jewish origin or not, and it was asserted, with a sense of infinite relief, that he was not. But suppose he were, would it matter much? Ben D'Israeli of Jewish blood ruled England for upwards of thirty years.

THE Cloture, which is to be voted by the House of Commons, may become a serious check on the liberty of debate in Parliament. With a subservient Speaker and a party-spirited majority, Government may practically rule the House. We are afraid the Irish difficulty will do serious injury to the English constitution.

THE *Abu Klea Slander*. During military operations in Egypt, Mr. Bright's statement about the massacre of wounded Arabs at Abu Klea has met with authoritative contradiction. Lord Wolseley emphatically denies its truth, but as he was not present at the battle, nay, many many miles away, his evidence is less weighty than that of the special correspondents of the *Daily News* and the *Daily Chronicle*.

IN Professor Leoni Levi's lecture, recently delivered at King's College, we find the statement that in the twenty-four years, from 1862 to 1885, "the Secretary of State for India drew bills upon India to the extent of Rs. 2,857,000,000, receiving for the same £252,000,000, at an average of 1s. 9 9-13d. per rupee. The loss by exchange on this sum was £33,000,000, taking the rupee at a two shilling value. The loss by exchange during the last ten years was £29,000,000, leaving £4,000,000 as the loss of the previous fourteen years. During these 24 years, the drawings of the Secretary of State upon India were at the rate of £10,500,000 a year, or about one-fifth of the Imperial revenue of the country.

THE strength of the Madras Secretariat establishments which are to accompany the Government to the Hills this year has, a contemporary hears, been fixed as follows: The Chief Secretary's Department and the Revenue Department will each take one 1st assistant and ten clerks; the Military Department one 1st assistant and four clerks; whilst to the Public Works Department has been allotted one 1st assistant, with four clerks in the General Branch, two in the Railway Branch, and one in the Irrigation Branch.

FRIDAY, 25TH MARCH.

NEUTRALITY in religion is not one of the fixed principles of theRussian Administration in Asia. It has been decided, says a Russian paper, recently to increase the present number of spiritual missions for the diffusion of the orthodox faith among the Kirghiz; and one of the new missionaries has been already despatched to the Akhal Tekke Oasis for the enlightenment of the population there. What cavalry escorts have these missions?

A CONTEMPORARY writes:—"The latest news from Cabul states that the Amir, after a long period of freedom, has again been attacked by his old enemy—the gout. The symptoms, however, are said so far not to be serious. The Amir can ill afford to be incapacitated by sickness at this season, for there are signs of the gathering of a storm in Afghansistan. In widely different localities, among the Hazaras, in Badgheis, about Ghorian, Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and Dharwar, the people are said to be in an excited and agitated condition and in expectation of impending disturbance. If the Ghilzais, as they have threatened, attempt a rising after the Nauroz, there is much reason to fear it will extend, and the probability will be converted into a certainty should the movement be attended with initial successes. Between Kandahar and Cabul there exists a similar expectation of threatened troubles. The Amir, on his part, has called into Cabul several regiments from Lughman and Jelallabad. Under all these circumstances, it is not surprising to learn that a large gathering of Russian troops is reported at Merv, their object being, it is said, to move forward to Penjdeh.

M. BLANDIN, deputy for the Marne, has given notice in the French Chamber of his intention to move a resolution demanding the settlement of an affair which has been pending between France and England since 1826. The effect of the resolution is to claim the recovery of a large sum of money from England on the ground—proved, it is contended, by English official documents—that of the indemnities paid by France to the English who suffered loss from the French Revolution, a surplus of 40,00,000 fr. was left after all claims had been paid. This affair was discussed in the French Chamber in 1864,1865, and 1879.

IT has been resolved to establish a Liberal Unionist Club in London on the same lines as the Eighty Club. The Club will represent all shades of Liberal opinion, and its great object will be to disseminate Liberal Unionist principles. Lord Hartington has been elected President of the Club, and the Vice-Presidents are Mr. Bright, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir G. Trevelyan, and Sir H. James.

FROM the *Newspaper Press Directory* for 1887, it appears that there are now published in the United Kingdom 2,135 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England: London, 435; provinces, 1,246; total 1,681. Wales 84; Scotland, 191; Ireland, 158; Isles, 21. Of these 145 are daily papers published in England, 5 in Wales, 20 in Scotland, 15 in Ireland, and 1 in the British Isles. On reference to the first edition of this useful directory for the year 1846, it appears that in that year there were published in the United Kingdom 551 journals; of these 14 were issued daily—namely, 12 in England and 2 in Ireland; but in 1887 there are now established and circulated 2,135 papers, of which no less than 186 are issued daily, showing that the press of the country has nearly quadrupled during the last forty-one years. The increase in daily papers has been still more remarkable, the daily issues standing 186 against 14 in 1846. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 1,462, of which 360 are of a decidedly religious character representing the Church of England, Wesleyan, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and other Christian communities. No wonder the press wield such enormous power.

A FRIEND writes to *Truth* from Berlin:—"I have just seen the old Emperor. He looks when he walks, as if he did not feel the ground under him, but is otherwise the picture of health. The fresh face, with the snowy hair and whiskers, is like the Alps in the sun-set, in which rose colour is set round with dazzling white. Bismarck is frightened at the uncertainty of his step, which is a warning of paralysis. Hence his anxiety to secure a docile Reichstag, which will not play too much into the hand of the coming Empress Victoria against the Chancellor."

THERE will be no meeting of the Legislative Council at Delhi, and the preparations ordered for the Viceroy's reception and for the Session of the Council in the Dewan-i-am have been countermanded. The Punjab Land Revenue Bill, on which a special committee of the Council has been sitting at Calcutta, has proved too formidable a piece of legislation to be disposed of at the end of a busy Calcutta season, and since it is so closely connected with the Punjab Tenancy Bill, neither will be passed as intended at Delhi, and the passing of the Bills will be postponed till the Council meets at Simla. The delay is said to be due to the short space of time allowed for the deliberations of the Select Committee.

SATURDAY, 26TH MARCH.

WITH regard to the projected establishment of a manufactory near St. Petersburg for the manufacture of paper rails, Professor Mattieu Williams, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, says:—"We are told by the *Organs des Mines* that this can be produced at one-third the cost of steel rails, and that they are extremely durable, the paper being condensed by great pressure. Being much lighter than metal, these rails may be carried and laid at far less cost. They are to be made in greater lengths than ordinary rails, and therefore. will have fewer joints.

THE "first-class" Ministerial pension (£2,000 a year) which fell vacant by the death of Lord Iddesleigh has been bestowed on Lord Cross, the present Secretary of State for India.

IN communicating the result of the Ahmedabad inquiry to Mr. Shamrao Norayan Laud, the Bombay Governmet say that they were fully satisfied that there was no justification for the insult received from Mr. Wilson. The Government has recommended the Secretary of State for India to grant a pension of £600 per annum to Mr. Wilson for the maintenance of his family.

Truth says that the real danger of war in Europe consists in the immense armies that are at the disposal of the Continental Powers. They have above six million men trained to arms. The cost of this is crushing, and either they must reduce their armaments or they will have to bring this armed peace to a termination by a war. They are distrustful of each other to do the former, therefore, sooner or later, a fire will be generated by this accumulation of combustible material.

ON Friday, Feb 18, five Governments of Continental Powers addressed telegraphic communications to manufacturers of ammunition in England, requesting them to forward tenders forthwith for the supply of several millions of cartridges. It is also stated that the French Government has deemed it expedient to depart from its usual practice with respect to contracting for an annual supply of coal for the use of the navy, having recently solicited tenders—which, moreover, it is accepting—for a two years' supply.

THERE can no longer be any doubt, says the *World*, as to the success of Mr. W H Smith as Conservative Leader. He has over and over again during the past week given proof of readiness, temper, and discretion and the party generally shares the opininon of Mr Goschen that the appointment of a "business" leader is a move in the right direction, which will be attended with numerous advantages. In any case, there is no change of the fulfilment of Lord Randolph's valedictory vaticinations as to the ultimate fate of "poor Smith."

THE following cutting from *Pall Mall Budget* is worth remembering by those who will soon take up the Calcutta Municipal Corporation Bill. "It is said, for instance, that in important cases where money interests are involved, Magistrates have been corruptly influenced, and that it is impossible to get plans or documents through certain public bodies unless the way is made smooth by wholesale bribery. One case is mentioned to us this week in which no less a sum than £2,000 was said to have been given away in bribes before a building could even be begun. The accusation that members of the local governing bodies in the metropolis abuse their public position in order to fill their private purses is so old, that some may marvel that any one thinks it worth while alluding to the matter."

MR BRIGHT addressed a meeting at the Friends' Meeting-house in St Martin's-lane, on the 22nd ult. on the wars of the Queen's reign. During that period, he said, though there had been no such great campaigns as those of George III.'s time, we had had on almost constant recurrence of war. Without one single exception, all the wars since William III. were absolutely unnecessary, and their only result was an enormous National Debt. He had once proposed that the Foreign Office should be burned down, and it would be a good thing if all its Treaties were burned with it. Our foreign office here should share the fate.

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1887.

THE RUSSIAN DANGER.

THE remarkable series of articles on the present position of European politics, which is appearing in the *Fortnightly Review*, has created considerable sensation in the political world. The article in the March number has great interest for Indian readers. The relation of Russia with England is exhaustively discussed. The insight which the writer shows in the question invests his views with great weight. Speaking of the vast military resources of Russia, the writer says :

Russia, in spite of her enormous debt and its tremendous annual charge, is growing in power, and that power, great in itself, gains by being surrounded by the terrors that encompass the unknown. She has by far the largest army in the world, and, with a complete mobilization of her forces, has upon paper a force at once of four and ultimately six millions of men. Some are inclined to think that the men will not be found when wanted, but great progress has been made by Russia since 1878. Her artillery has as many guns as that of Germany or of France; her cavalry is perhaps more numerous than that of France and Germany together, certainly more numerous than that of Germany and Austria combined. This cavalry force is admittedly the best there is for that service to which cavalry in modern war is limited, if it is not to be destroyed on use. With moderate prudence the resources of Russia cannot but grow and grow. Russia from many points of view is a young country, and Siberia, territorially considered, is almost another United States. With her magnificent natural position, and with her unrivalled chain of fortresses upon the German frontier, Russia can always wear out German patience. It may be true, as Count Moltke says, that 200,000 men upon the Vistula, along with the German fortresses, might prevent Russia from invading Germany ; but even in that case, there would be 200,000 men withdrawn from the French frontier in face of a French army more numerous than the German, and they would not suffice to prevent Russia from crushing Austria or holding Austria in check. It is a curious commentary upon the repeated protestations of affection which have passed between the Emperors of Germany and of Russia during the last few years, that since 1870 Konigsberg has been converted into an intrenched camp upon an enormous scale, that the forts of Thorn have been iron-plated and topped with iron turrets, that Dantsic has been greatly strengthened, that Posen has been greatly strengthened, and that Custrin is being strengthened now, as is also Glogau. Russia, growing daily in military strength, sets in the scale against the Germans more than Austria can bring to restore their equilibrium. It may be confidently asserted that it is now far too late for Germany to strike her possible enemies one at a time. For Germany to attack either France or Russia now would be madness if not suicide, and Germany will go on with her declarations of friendliness towards Russia although with a perfect willingness to see coalitions formed against the Northern Power.

The writer sets such a high value on the military organization of Russia that it will hardly be credited in our country. He thinks that England unassisted cannot keep Russia out of Turkey, and that she cannot get at her in Europe. He believes, however, that Russia is unable to effectively attack England in her Asiatic Empire at the present time. Sooner or later, Russia is sure to occupy Herat, and thus gain a position which will be very much to the disadvantage of the English power. The road from Herat to India, however, will present insuperable difficulties to the progress of Russian arms. She would be further and further away from the country where her Government was established, or where the people were friendly to her rule, and she would plunge into defiles inhabited by hostile populations.

English and Russian officers are divided in their opinion as to the possibility of a formidable Russian invasion of India. The former maintain that it is practicable, while the latter are of a contrary opinion The Russian officers magnify the difficulties, while English military writers underrate them. The intentions of Russia are well-known, and her power to cope with the difficulties is viewed with alarm. It is this fear of Russia which gives, we believe, a colour to all the calculations of English writers on the subject :

Foreign military writers, as a rule, do not so highly estimate the difficulties of a Russian advance upon India as do the Russians themselves. They maintain that forces advancing from the Oxus and from the Caucasus would meet at Sarakhs and would easily occupy Herat, and then bring the railway almost to Herat, before the English could have put 40,000 men at Quetta. Another Russian army would take the more difficult line of advance southward from Siberia through Balkh. They calculate that England, did she give up all idea of fighting in Europe and on the Pacific, and did she confine her attention to the advance on India, would only be able to place another 40,000 men in the field at the end of three months from the declaration of war. These would be troops sent from England. The continental writers assume that by the use of Goorkhas and other special native troops, the native army could be kept quiet, that is kept from turning against us in the field, and even used for keeping up communications, but that its quality is not good enough to allow of its being used against Russian troops. They assume that the English position in India being perfectly known to the Russians, while the Russian position in Central Asia is not well-known to the English, the Russians might be able by the use of money to produce some troubles which might lead to railway and other difficulties upon the lines of communication. It is assumed, also, that the English concentration would take place on the Helmund or at Candahar, and that the Russians could advance, without serious molestation either from the English or the Afghans, up to near that point. The Russian numbers in the Caucasus being practically without limit, it is assumed that by the use of the steam tramway which they are rapidly making towards their frontier over a very easy country the Russians could place any conceivable number of men upon the Upper Murghab, where they would be faced by an English force of 80,000 men, with 200 guns at Candahar, if indeed England can spare 200 guns from India and from England after the recent foolish reduction of artillery. Assuming that we were at war with Russia only the troops would come through the Mediterranean, but if we were at war as one of a coalition with a coalition in which either France or Italy was against us, this route could not be used, and they must come round the Cape. If we were trying to hold Egypt against France, the whole of these calculations fall to the ground, inasmuch as the force which could otherwise be sent from England to India would have to be kept in the Mediterranean or in Egypt. The foreign observers assume that the native army is not sufficiently trustworthy to allow those few regiments which are capable of fighting against Russians to be sent out of India, but if the Goorkhas and the best of the Punjab cavalry were to be sent to Candahar, the number of the army there must be diminished by an equal number of British troops left in India to take care of the communications and of the ordinary Sepoys. The Russian army advancing from Balkh, which would bring with it light guns only, would occupy Cashmere and threaten the Punjab sufficiently to require an increase in the Punjab frontier force and in the garrison of Peshawur, but the main struggle would take place in the neighbourhood of Candahar. Foreign writers think that Russia, having in the eyes of the Indian people the advantage of the advance and of the attack against a Power remaining on the defensive only, would have the sympathies of the Oriental population on her side. They assume that the Turcoman cavalry, which are excellent, and which, while animated by strong Mahomedan feeling, are now enthusiastically Russian, would mask the Russian advance with a force which would conciliate the native population. They believe that the Russian organization in Central Asia has been a marvellous success, and that the native princes of India think that the Russians would respect the usages of the people more thoroughly than we do. They assert that the late Maharajah of Cashmere was, as might be expected, in Russian pay, a fact confirmed by my own knowledge of recent Russian intrigue with deposed and exiled Princes from the Punjab."

There are views in the passage quoted above which we cannot swallow. The native army is untrustworthy, the late Maharaja of Kashmir was in Russian pay, and Maharaja Dhalip Singh is intriguing with Russia against the British power. The first two propositions are credited to foreign writers, while Sir Charles Dilke, the writer of the article under notice, vouches for the truth of the last by his own personal knowledge. The foreign writers are entirely wrong in the statements they make. The native army is perfectly trustworthy, and every native soldier will gladly lay down his life, in defence of his own country against Russia or any other power. The libel against the Maharaja of Kashmir is unworthy of serious notice. The late Maharaja was loyal to the backbone, and we feel astonished that an English statesman could for a moment entertain the slightest suspicion of disloyalty against such a staunch adherent of the British rule, as the late Maharaja of Kashmir. The "Russian intrigue" with Maharaja Dhalip Singh also, we strongly suspect, is of a mythical character. The writer must have been misled by false appearances.

The writer, however, is perfectly right when he speaks of the "superior popularity of England among native princes to any which may be thought to be enjoyed by Russia." The loyal enthusiasm of the native princes in the British cause was fully manifested when the Russian war-alarm in India was at its height. Our chiefs and princes, one and all, came forward to give their cordial help to England. It was this loyal attitude, we believe, of our princes which made the grisly Bear draw in its paws. There is one consideration which has escaped the observation of both foreign and English writers on this vexed question. England has a moral hold upon the Indian people, which will, in time of need, prove of inestimable benefit to the British cause. No terrors of the Russian arms will ever make the Indian people forget the blessings of British rule, and no enticements will succeed in turning them away from their path of duty. It is this moral influence which England exercises over the Indian people which is sure to prove a formidable barrier to the progress of Russian arms in India. Should Russia ever venture to pass the Herat road, and proceed towards the Indus, the Indian people will rise to a man, and then what the result of Russian operations against India will be can easily be imagined.

Speaking of the commissariat difficulties which Russia will have to meet on the road from Herat to Candahar, the writer says:

I doubt whether the Russians have more than a few hundred Turcoman cavalry ready for a long march ; but, above all, I think that Russia would have, for a great number of years to come, far more difficulty in finding the enormous train which would be necessary for marching 100,000 men across the Herat to Candahar than we should find difficulty in supplying an army of 80,000 men at Candahar, which would be sufficient to hold in check the advance of 100,000 Russians from the Caucasus and 20,000 from Turkestan. The difficulties of obtaining camels and mules enough to move large armies in such deserts are largely, no doubt, money difficulties, but they are partly difficulties which even money will not meet, unless the money is spent for many years in advance in the formation of a pemanent train upon an enormous scale. Real danger to India can only come after some revolution in Herat or a dexterous use of Ayoob Khan, has brought Russia there as peacemaker, after years of possession of Herat Valley have restored it to its former fertility under irrigation, and Herat has been made a secure base for an advance, connected by railway both with the Caspian and with Turkestan. Herat will doubtless be taken one day by a sudden rush, for though something in the way of fortification has been done there of late, it is not properly protected by a sufficient number of detached forts, and cannot stand. But the end will not be yet. The present ruler of Afghanistan, in spite of his long residence in Russia, never was pro-Russian, and may be trusted in the event of a Russian invasion. He, if still on the throne, would ask us to supply his army with the newest arms, and would place a large force in line with us at Girishk or Candahar, as well as do something to defend Herat. He is a powerful and able King. But he has an internal disease ; his end may be hastened by poison, and in any case he is not likely to live long. Herat lies out of the Afghan country, and is an Afghan post, a little in the air, which, with a "mobilization," accomplished on foot which takes six months, the Afghans cannot efficiently defend. Our troops would reach Girishk from England before the Ameer would reach Herat from Candahar or from Cabul.

Whatever may be the ultimate result of Russian efforts to invade India, that there is danger from Russia, no one will deny. The vast military resources of Russia, the strong position she occupies in Central Asia, and the terror her name inspires, are factors in estimating this danger which no sound statesman will ever overlook. There can be no doubt that should there ever be a struggle, it will tax the British powers to the utmost, and it certainly behoves our Go-

vernment not to think too lightly of the Russian *menace, but to be fully prepared for the contingency.*

EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB.

THE last Report on popular education in the Punjab shows that education is making rapid strides in the land of the five waters. Punjab is a province which will soon outstrip many of her sister provinces in educational progress. We find from the Report under review that there are 2,117 public, and 12,201 private institutions in the province. That the number of private institutions should be nearly six times as large as private institutions is in itself a clear proof of the fact that the people of the Punjab do not wish that education should be thrust upon them, but are making earnest endeavours to relieve Government of a great part of educational expenditure. The number of scholars in the schools is altogether 269,189. Considering that the educational system has been organised in the province for not more than thirty years the figure is very promising. It is very satisfactory to find that the proportionate increase in the total number of students in boys' schools during the past year has been greatest among Sikhs, and next among Muhammadans, and that the increase has been larger in aided schools than in Government institutions. It is a significant fact that the Muhammadans are availing themselves largely of the educational facilities afforded in the Punjab. There the Sikhs and the Muhammadans vie with each other in giving education to their sons, and no special encouragement is deemed necessary to tempt the latter to receive the benefits of education.

The total expenditure on education during the year, including that for the Punjab University, the Oriental College and the Law School, amounted to Rs. 19,76,943, which is less by Rs. 19,916 than the amount spent in the previous year. Of this total, Rs. 7,19,427 were contributed from Provincial Funds. An increase of 7 per cent. is shown in the expenditure from Municipal, and a decrease of 3 per cent. in that from District Funds. During the year under report, final arrangements were made for the transfer to Municipalities of all district schools for general education situated within their limits, which have hitherto been under the direct management of the Educational Department, with the exception of the middle schools attached to training institutions. Expenditure on grants-in-aid for schools within Municipalities has been similarly localized. These arrangements came into effect from 1st April 1886. Eventually the Provincial Government will take over certain Police and other charges hitherto borne by the Municipalities in compensation for the educational charges thrown on the local bodies, but in the meantime, half-yearly grants have been made to cover the extra expense involved in the transfer.

It will be interesting to note how far the Education Commission's recommendations have been given effect to in the Punjab. From all that we can ascertain we find that the Punjab Government has not been able to do anything to carry out those recommendations. The Director of Education points out that the only obstacle to the spread of education in the province is a financial one. We need hardly tell the Director that the difficulty he points out is common to all the provinces, and that the Punjab is not singular in this respect. How to make the two ends meet, is a question which has been often asked, and will continue to be asked to the end of time. If the Director thinks that he will be able to make educational improvements when there is a flush of money in his province, he will have to wait for a long time to accomplish his purpose. Sir Charles Aitchison, we are glad to notice, instead of wasting his time in useless tirades against the Government of India for not granting assistance for the extension of primary education of which in its review of the Report of the Education Commission it had at one time held out expectations,—has, by the exercise of economy, succeeded in providing a lakh of Rupees to be spent in the current year in carrying out the objects in view. "This money will be expended partly in strengthening the subordinate inspecting staff and improving and extending existing arrangements for training primary teachers, and partly on the establishment of additional primary schools. A few of the principal measures adopted may be mentioned. The subordinate inspecting agency has been re-organized. It has been decided to hold annually two educational conferences, one of departmental officers and the other a general one. The grant-in-aid rules have been thoroughly revised. Measures have been taken to foster indigenous schools. The principle that primary education must be the first care of the State has been established by rules which provide that schools for secondary education can only be established on the grant-in-aid system. The scale of fees has been revised and considerably enhanced. The standards of primary schools have been revised. All schools for general education situated within municipal limits have, as already noticed, been transferred from the direct management of the Department to that of Municipal Committees. Other reforms which need not here be specified have been effected."

There were two departmental and general conferences in the year, to discuss educational questions. We are assured that the deliberations of both conferences have resulted in many suggestions of the greatest value. Sir Charles Aitchison thinks that the first general conference has proved eminently successful, not only as regards work already accomplished, but also as regards the hope that it holds out for the future; and that it has shown the great advantage of submitting educational questions to the free discussion of a competent body of gentlemen interested in these questions. There can be no doubt that these conferences, if properly conducted, are capable of doing a great amount of good. Their general utility, however, is marred by idiosyncracies of the educational officers presiding on the occasion. The superior officer who calls these conferences lays down his own law, and the subordinate officers who for form's sake are called in to assist in the deliberations do, as a rule, simply bow down to the fiat of the presiding officer. A plan should be devised by which the evils we have pointed out may be minimised, and greater freedom may be allowed to the members of the conferences to express their opinion.

The affairs of the Punjab University received great attention from Sir Charles Aitchison during the past year. It will be remembered that the Punjab University, notwithstanding all the public encouragement which was given to it, was becoming a laughing stock, and it was at one time feared that its days were numbered. The donations which were given were perverted from their legitimate use, and the endowers became clamorous for reform. The Lieutenant-Governor was obliged to take up the whole question of the management of the Institution, and by a series of Resolutions has succeeded in removing to a great extent the general dissatisfaction which was felt. The first of the Resolutions dealt with the financial condition of the University; the second dealt with the general principles on which the University was founded, as regulating the application of the general funds, and contained a complete history of the University movement from the first beginning up to the present time; while in the third Resolution the relations of the University to the Oriental College and School were examined and discussed. The question of specific trusts and endowments still remains to be dealt with, but the Lieutenant-Governor cannot take it up until he receives from the Senate the certified copies of correspondence relating to the creation of the trusts and the accounts of expenditure of each trust and endowment. These documents, which have been repeatedly called for, will, it is understood, be shortly submitted to Government.

The enquiries instituted during the past year brought to light the extraordinary fact that all the students who were attending the Oriental College and school were stipendiaries, with the exception of 46 who were in expectation of obtaining stipends. In the Resolution of the 15th March 1886, His Honor recorded remarks to the effect that "it seemed nothing short of a scandal not only that so enormous and costly a staff should be employed with so infinitesimal a return in the shape of fees, but that there should be in the Oriental College and School so large an annual expenditure on purely charitable stipends, and that stipends or scholarships should in some instances be drawn by the same person for 8, 10, and even 14 years." This is a sad state of affairs, and requires careful consideration.

It would not appear from the figures given that the prospect of female education in the province is very cheering. The number of secondary schools for native girls fell from 5 to 4, and the attendance from 309 to 233. Of the latter number all but 24 were in the primary department. These are all Mission Schools. The number of primary schools for girls has fallen from 297 to 290. On the whole, the number of native girl scholars attending primary schools has fallen from 9,303 to 9,151; but there is a larger proportion in the upper primary department. The results attained at the public examinations by female candidates furnish evidence that some progress is being made. One girl passed the Punjab and two the Calcutta Entrance Examination, this being the first occasion on which a girl from the Punjab has attained to this standard. There were 14 candidates for the Middle School Examination as against 4 in the previous year, but only 3 passed. It is noticed by the Director that there is at present no Female Normal School or class in the Province which is able to supply competent teachers, and that, until there is a supply of female teachers possessing the necessary qualifications, there can be no really good primary schools for girls except those taught by European ladies or by men. This want of competent female teachers is likely to continue for some time to impede the progress of female education, and it is not easy to see how it can be readily supplied. Every reasonable inducement to females to qualify up to the required standard should be afforded.

From all that we have seen above, it is quite clear that the progress of education in the Punjab is on the whole satisfactory, and reflects credit on the closing administration of Sir Charles Aitchison.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

THE Financial Statement has been published. The Budget estimates for 1887-88 show Revenue £77,460,200; expenditure £77,443,500. A surplus of £16,700 is thus expected. The main points in the revenues and expenditure of the year which is commencing may be thus summarised. An addition has been made to Imperial revenues of £490,000 by the revision of the Provincial Contracts; but of this, £400,000 was anticipated in the receipts of 1886-87 in the form of contributions from certain Local Governments. A further sum of £256,300 has been taken as the estimated increase in the revenue of Upper Burmah, and £625,600 has been added to the Railway revenue; a net total of £971,900 on the revenue side, to which must be added an item £359,100 taken on exchange; on the expenditure side, this is much more than balanced by the additional charge of £285,400 in the expenditure necessary for Upper Burmah, and by £781,300 increased railway expenditure, debitable to revenue. Provision is made in the estimates of 1887-88 for £344,984 for giving further effect to the increase to the effective strength of the army, decided upon in 1885-86. The excess of revenue on the above accounts is nearly the same as the excess of expenditure. These remarks exhibit the main results of the past year, and the general outcome of the anticipations for the coming year. It may be added here that, in view of the causes which have led to an increase of expenditure and to the other considerations which present themselves in connection with the financial situation, it is not the intention of the Government to add to existing taxation. The growth of expenditure in the estimates of 1886-87 and 1887-88 arises in part from war charges and in part from a further fall in the exchange; and the Government is of opinion that it would be undesirable to seek to meet the deficit at present arising from these causes by the imposition of further burdens. The attention of Her Ma-

jesty's Government has, during the year now closing, been turned to the difficulties caused to the Government of India by the fall in silver, and the question of gold and silver currency has been submitted to a Royal Commission, the result of whose deliberations must be awaited. The present military expenditure in Upper Burmah is of a temporary nature; and although considerable sums must be expended during the next two or three years in opening up communications in Upper Burmah, and in providing the public buildings necessary for the accommodation of the garrison, and for the conduct of business, it may be expected that with the return of order the revenues of Upper Burmah will expand, and that its resources will become in an increasing degree available. For the present, therefore, until the outcome of present difficulties is seen more clearly, the Government considers that, in providing for the necessary expenditure arising from its administrative needs, it should avail itself of resources which, in times of surplus, are assigned from its revenues to the construction of railways, or to the diminution of the amount which it borrows annually for railways.

The net addition since 1885-86 to Imperial Revenues, as distinguished from Provincial, has been put in round numbers at £880,000 on account of Income Tax, and £640,000 by the revision of the Provincial Contracts, or £1,520,000. The Government is engaged in examining further projects of retrenchment, but it is impossible to say at present what will be the amount of further economies. On the other hand, there will be brought upon the estimates before long the total addition to military charges consequent on the increase to military forces. It is expected that this will be more than provided for by the additions to Revenue just indicated. With the exercise of prudence, it is expected that the growing receipts of the railways will about equal the future increase of expenditure on railways debitable to revenues, including interest on debt incurred for construction of State Railways and payment of surplus profits on Guaranteed Railways. To the growth of other heads of receipt, we may look for an equivalent to the interest charges on account of such capital outlay as that for defence works. Apart from war or famine, there remains, so to speak, uncovered the future growth of expenditure connected with exchange, a source of gravest anxiety regarding which the Finance Minister has no desire to modify the remarks recorded last year. This item has increased from £4,411,347 in the accounts of 1885-86 to £5,500,500 in the Estimates for the year 1887-88. It is impossible to foresee what will be the future increase; but it may be said that, so far as an unfavourable exchange is due to larger drawings by the Secretary of State owing to increased purchases of material for railway construction, the ratio of increase will be lessened in proportion as the railways now in course of active construction by the State approach completion. It must also be remembered that the net surplus of railway receipts will become more considerable, on the one hand as the lines now in course of construction are opened and as capital at present unproductive yields returns, and on the other hand as the expenditure remaining on account of construction diminishes. In both these directions, some set-off may be looked for against increasing charges on account of exchange. The excess military expenditure on account of Upper Burmah will disappear, it may be hoped, in next year's estimates. But the Civil expenditure will probably, for the next two or three years, be in excess of the revenues of that Province, and, so long as this proves to be the case, it must continue to be of the nature of an extraordinary charge, for which some special provision such as that of this year may have to be made. Apart from the question of silver, there would seem, therefore, to be no grounds for anxiety greater than those here indicated. Much caution is needed for the present, because we cannot look forward to relief through the immediate increase of the net receipts in any material degree from the opening of new railways, or the slackening of construction: and because in proportion as the surplus revenues are utilised for administrative needs the Government will have to draw upon resources which form the first reserve in the event of an out-break of famine. But (excepting silver) among the elements of calculation which have been enumerated, there are as many favourable to increase of revenue as to growth of expenditure; and it may be added that while the latter, will gradually, from the nature of the case, become less onerous, the former are expansive and elastic. It may be added in this connection that £53,343,790 India 4 per cent. sterling stock are redeemable in 1888, and that, on the redemption of this stock, some relief to the finances may be expected.

The Statement explains at length the considerations by which the Government has been guided in dealing with the revision of the Provincial Contracts and the Famine Insurance Grant.

Experience has shown that when the Government of India has turned to the Provincial Governments for assistance, the only means by which it has been enabled to adjust its demand has been the power of each Provincial Government to pay. One Government may have spent large balances in productive works, or in civil buildings, or in increase of establishment: another, with smaller balances at its disposal may have allowed them to accumulate; a third may find its revenues barely equal to its current expenditure. When the pressure comes, it is from those who have balances to hand that assistance must be taken; and no arrangement can be devised which, in the contract term of 5 years, could equitably give relief to those who contribute, by a transfer of a share of the liability discharged by them to those who, from whatever cause, have been exempted. But the alternative to which at present recourse must be had is obviously inequitable. Whatever arrangement might be established, nothing is more to be regretted than the necessity of applying to Local Governments, during the term of the current contract, for aid from their accumulated revenues. The step is inconsistent with that sense of security during the term of the contracts which is no less essential to the success of the system than the growth of what may be termed mesne revenue. It has seemed, therefore, a lesser evil that large balances should not accrue than that the accumulation of large balances should expose Provincial finances to claims for contributions. The Government has not modified the conditions in which it reserves to itself the right to claim assistance from Local Governments; but it has endeavoured, with the aid of the Finance Committee, to adjust more closely than has been hitherto possible the revenues assigned to the requirements of each Province; and further so to re-arrange the apportionment of the increase of revenue during the term of settlement between itself and Provincial Governments as to leave them a fair share in the increase of the revenues, but to lessen the probabilities of their being called upon for exceptional assistance.

By the revision of the Provincial Contracts, therefore, the financial position of the Government of India has been improved by £640,100, subject to deduction of £10,000 conceded to Burmah, and also to some other reservations, which will not, however, greatly diminish the ultimate measure of the gain. Local Governments, on the other hand, will have the benefit of their allotted share in the increase of revenue during the term of the contract above the amounts estimated above, and with some reserves, of the retrenchments of expenditure which have been suggested to them by the Finance Committee.

The second measure, to which recourse was had in order to maintain the equilibrium of the finances, has been the debiting to loan, either wholly or in part, of that portion of the expenditure incurred in the direct construction of railways, which in late years has ordinarily been charged to the revenues; and the withholding of the grant, which has been similarly assigned from revenues in reduction of the sum which it is necessary annually to borrow for the construction of railways. The entry under the head of Famine Insurance Grant has been greatly reduced, both in the Revised Estimates of 1886-87, and in the Budget Estimates of 1887-88; in the former it has not been necessary to devote to other expenditure the entire sum available under the head of Railways, but in the latter year (excepting the portion allotted to Irrigation,) the grant has been entirely absorbed. The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be, says the Finance Minister, that when we have surplus revenues to devote to railway construction, we should so employ them; but that when we have no surplus revenues, and do not consider it desirable to adopt measures to procure them, we have, as a matter of fact, to fall back upon loan, for the construction of new railways, if we determine to proceed with them, and we show the facts more accurately by removing the charge to the debt or capital part of our accounts, than by exhibiting it as actually met out of our revenue. The aim of the Government will be to obtain again as soon as possible the necessary surplus, or so much of it as may be available, and to devote it to the purposes to which, under the Famine Insurance scheme, it is assigned."

The Government has been assisted in meeting the demands which will fall upon the Indian Treasuries next year by the circumstance that the Gwalior Council of State has intimated its desire, through the Agent to the Governor-General, Sir Lepel Griffin, to invest three and-a-half crores of the late Maharajah's hoarded treasure in Government securities. It is also proposed to place in the market a loan of 200 lakhs; but it will be understood that, according to the usual custom, no pledge is, or can be, given regarding the time or the amount of borrowing. It has been decided not to raise any sterling loan for Public Works during the year.

With these loans the balance at the end of the year is estimated at £11,104,678. Of the other transactions, under the head of Ways and Means, it remains only to note that the Government expect to get £660,000 by Savings Banks' deposits, but about the same amount will be required on the disbursement side, for the advance promised to the Calcutta and Bombay Port Trusts, out of the last year's loan of £1,200,000. The annual loan for Public Works will amount to 5½ crores and will be raised in India.

We have endeavoured to give above a summary of the Financial Statement. We reserve our comments.

THE *INDIAN DAILY NEWS* AND OURSELVES.

OUR brother of the *Indian Daily News* has returned to the charge about "a considerable number of the members of the British Indian Association being on the Committee of the Thompson memorial." He says: "looking over the names, we find a considerable number of members of the Association and at least four members of the Committee. They may not be 'leading' members, but two out of the four have been Presidents of the Association." As regards "the scorer of double honours," he adds, "we were in error in mixing him up for the moment with another member of that distinguished family." The gist of the remarks lies in the meaning of the word "considerable." If that word means, as the dictionaries explain it, "moderately large or great," "four" out of a Committee of 35 persons, is in our opinion, any thing but "moderately great or large." As for the Association, apart from the Committee, our brother has achieved a wonder. The Association, to the best of our knowledge and belief, has never published a list of its members, and our brother in "looking over the names" must have compared them with an imaginary list, or exercised occult powers and conned over the MS. list in the Association Rooms. We wonder if he employed Koot Hoomilal Singh for the purpose. But whatever the agency employed, it was certainly not very reliable. It betrayed our brother about "two out of the four having been Presidents of the Association." Only *one* and not *two* out of the four had had that honor.

And if our brother has been unfortunate in his agent, he has not been better off in his numerical logic. He says: "We may concur in an opinion expressed in half a dozen lines without becoming responsible for a spirit of rancour that pervades as many columns. The *Patriot* may give an opinion in which we concur; but that surely does not bind us to a score of other opinions, which we did not endorse." The contrast, between "half a dozen lines" and "as many columns," and "an opinion" "and a score" are disingenuous. It is not length but meaning, that governs the concurrence. A single word may bind a man to a dozen chapters. Our brother did not limit his

concurrence to a single charge, but also to a good many things arising out of it. His words were: "good intentions are not the sole qualifications for good government or successful administration, and the loose hand of Sir Rivers ——probably largely due to enfeebled health—may be held accountable for many of the charges brought against him in the *Patriot*." Here the concurrence is with "many of the charges," and not one. There is no mistake about them. After admitting them, our brother is welcome to seek his shelter in the unrecognised balance, which he did not then denounce as incorrect, or wrong, or unfair, but may now treat them in any way he likes. He should only remember that "rancour" implies "personal malice of the worst and most enduring nature," and that before accusing a neighbour of it, it is becoming to see that the charge is justifiable. Our brother can have no knowledge of our heart, except from inference; and if the facts we have adduced are unassailable and to many of which our brother subscribes, he has no right to accuse us of "personal malice." As long as he does not prove that our charges are not only false, but prompted by evil motive, he cannot fairly and honestly accuse us of "rancour." The duty of a journalist is that of a contemporary historian, and we are bound, in the honest discharge of that duty, to pronounce our judgment upon all classes of people from the facts that are brought to our notice—our brother does it every day, when we do so only once a week—and in doing so we repudiate all personal enmity or malice. To attempt to throw discredit on any one's judgment by accusing him of personal motive is the last resort of the wicked, and our brother should have avoided it. Apart from proof if our brother delights in accusing us of sins, we will no more stand in his way than when O'Connell like he would denounce us as the hypotenuse of an isosceles triangle, or the arc of a parallellopiped, but he must acknowledge that it is fancy and not fact.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WITH the last day of this week Bengal will lose its present ruler. After a sojourn of well nigh thirty-seven years, Sir Rivers Thompson will retire from India on the 3rd proximo. He has spent the best period of his life in the service of this country, and knows more of the people and of the institutions of the land than what can be claimed by most members of the Service to which he belongs. He has served in almost every post of honor, and has all along been in constant contact with the subject race. For the last five years, he has exercised more powers and enjoyed more patronage than what falls to the lot of most crowned heads in Europe. The opportunities he had for helping the children of the soil, of conferring favors, and promoting both general and individual welfare, and thereby enlisting their sympathy for him, were immense. Nor did he fail to make use of these opportunities. But, as we have shown in our recent reviews, the result has not been satisfactory. We part with him not in anger but in sorrow, and he will leave the country unmourned and unregretted. Notwithstanding the adulatory addresses, the bogus demonstrations of public feeling, the simulated sable mourners and the Archer pictures, his retirement, we have the painful duty to record, will be looked upon by the children of the soil as a relief, and not as a matter of mourning. Alas! alas that such should be the case!

THE establishment of a University at Allahabad has been formally sanctioned by the Secretary of State. A Bill for its incorporation is now before the Local Legislature. The North West is not yet rife for such an Institution. All that we know of the educational requirements of the United Provinces leads us confidently to predict the utter failure of the scheme. The standard of education will be considerably lowered, and the steady progress which the provinces have been making will be greatly impeded by the ill-judged action of the North-West Separatists.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire broke out at Gobardanga in the district of 24-Pergunnahs on Thursday last. A correspondent informs us that houses covering nearly a mile in area have been burnt down. A large number of cows and other animals have been killed, and property to the extent of 4 to 5 lac has been destroyed. Four human lives have been lost, and two persons are lying in the local Hospital in a precarious state. The Municipal authorities, we are glad to hear, are doing all in their power to relieve the intense suffering of the houseless poor.

A PAINFUL account reaches us from Calna also of a similar destruction of property by fire. These fires are becoming very common in the Mofussil, and it behoves our Municipalities to take precautionary measures to prevent them.

THE next meeting of the Imperial Council will be held at Saharunpur in the North-Western Provinces, on the 2nd of April.

IN AN appeal case the other day, there was a very telling remark made by the presiding judge. The defence relied upon no notice having been served on the defendants by the Court of the first instance. The Advocate General rebutted this by observing that there was no statutory provision for any such notice. Thereupon said the presiding judge: "But Mr. P—, there is no statutory provision that Mofussil judges should have brains in their heads."

IT IS usual on the dissolution of an administration to make adequate provision for those who have claims on the consideration of the retiring chief. We should be the last, therefore, to stand in the the way of Sir Rivers Thompson providing for his *proteges*. We cannot, however, help thinking that in the appointment of Mr. Nolan to the permanent Revenue Secretaryship of Bengal, Sir Rivers has exceeded the usual limit. It is well known that Mr. Nolan is in a manner the prime cause of the Tenancy Act. He, then Assistant Magistrate of Serajgunge, it was who during the administration of Sir George Campbell enunciated the doctrine that the ryots had every right to combine for the purpose of withholding payment of rent, and thereby brought on those complications which taxed the utmost energy of Sir George to subdue. He also supplied the place of Mr. MacDonell in the Bengal Secretariat to support the rigours of the Tenancy Act. On the other hand, it is equally well known that Sir Steuart Bayley was the stoutest opponent of Sir Rivers Thompson in the Select Committee on the Tenancy Bill, and was the author of most of those amendments which mitigated the rigours of Thompsonian radicalism. Under the circumstances it was awkard for Sir Rivers Thompson, on the eve of his departure, to shoulder Mr. Nolan on Sir Steuart Bayley. The two probably know not each other. They follow different lines of policy. It is impossible for them to agree. It is wrong, therefore, to force on Sir Steuart an officer with whom he cannot work satisfactorily. The lift, too, of a third grade Magistrate to the Secretaryship to the supercession of a host of seniors is unfair to many.

IT is stated that Sir Auckland Colvin's place as Finance Minister will be supplied by an English financier.

AT the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, on Saturday last, the Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Improvements Act, 1870. The most important section of the Bill is as follows: "There shall be thirteen Commissioners, of whom eight shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and five shall be elected as follows: Four by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and one by the Calcutta Trades' Association, in such manner as shall from time to time be determined at a meeting of the said Chamber and of the said Association, convened in accordance with the rules at the time in force in this behalf two of the Commissioners shall be natives of India residing in the town or suburbs of Calcutta, or in Howrah." Considering that a great portion of the Commerce of this city is carried on by native merchants, and that the total yield from local trade is about one-half of the foreign trade, there ought to be representatives of native merchants on the Port Trust Commission. This want is now to be supplied. But the question is, will the arrangement proposed in the Bill meet the requirements of the case? An invidious distinction is made. There will be eleven European members, and only two native members. Five of the European members will be *elected*, which *election* is totally denied to native merchants. The British Indian Association and the National Chamber of Commerce have pointed out this defect of the Bill, and urged upon the Government to make the franchise equal. The discussion on the Bill has been adjourned.

THE Maharaja Holkar has made up his mind to pay a visit to England. Sir Lepel Griffin, it is is said, will probably accompany him. It is expected, we believe, the Maharaja will gain in knowledge and wisdom by his short sojourn in England.

IT is probable that Mr. J. F. Finlay, on his return from England, will officiate as Accountant General, Bengal

IT is settled that Mr. Beames will officiate for Mr. Reynolds in the Revenue branch of the Board of Revenue. It is but natural that, after the evidence he gave before the Public Service Commission, Sir Rivers should look upon him as the fittest man for the post. And yet Sir Rivers bitterly complains that the Indian public find fault with his administration. Extreme antipathy does not inspire sympathy. The Bengal Civil Service must have greatly lost their *esprit de corps* since they cannot fight for their rights of seniority and meritorious service. We wonder how it is that so good and conscientious a person as Mr. A. Smith has not got a red letter mark against his name in the Belvidere pocket-book.

THE subscriptions to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund now amount to Rs. 1,47,871. Subscriptions are coming in very slowly, and, if matters do not improve, we are afraid the progress of the work in hand will be hampered. That the movement is worthy of the cordial support of our countrymen does not admit of a question, and it behoves the people to give that material help which will ensure its success. Every effort is made to guard the movement from sectarian prejudices, and to harmonise it as much as possible, consistent with efficient medical relief, with the time-honored sanitary domestic institutions of the country In spite of these philanthropic efforts, we regret that the funds at the disposal of the promotors are not at a very promising figure, and we would appeal to our countrymen to divest themselves of any lurking suspicion they may have that their domestic institutions are in any way to be interfered with. The scheme has a catholic basis, and should command the confidence of all classes of the community. The sale of the Jubilee cards, in aid of the funds, has been encouraging, and we earnestly trust that the rich and the poor, all would contribute to make the movement a thorough success.

WE have received the Administration Report of Bengal for 1885-86. After referring to the *scarcity* of food owing to crop failures in various localities of the western portion of these provinces, the extensive floods in south-west and Central Bengal and in parts of the Bhagalpur Division, and the great disaster which overtook Orissa by the storm-wave, the Report thus speaks of the economic condition of the people:—It will thus have been seen that, though the year was one of calamaties, they were all local

in their effects. With these exceptions the *general condition of the people* was good, the crops were (with the exception of jute) above the average, and the prices of labour were either stationary or showing a tendency to rise. In only four districts (excluding the town of Calcutta) was the average retail price of common rice during 1885 less than 13 sers per rupee, while in twenty-eight districts it was more than 15 ser per rupee. Even in the districts of Bardwan, Bankura, and Birbhum, which were most affected by failure of crops, the average prices were 16 sers 4 chhataks, 18 sers 1 chhatak, and 15 sers 4 chhataks respectively per rupee.

WITH respect to the Agricultural Department the Report says:—The period of two years for which the Agricultural Department in Bengal was sanctioned experimentally expired on the 30th December 1886; and the Lieutenant-Governor, after the close of the year under report, recommended to the Government of India that the Department should be permanently sanctioned. The experience of its working during the period of its probationary trial shows that it is of great use, and even necessary, to the administration for settlement purposes, and it affords a valuable agency for agricultural enquiry and improvement, and for the collection of agricultural statistics. The Department will contribute materially to the efficiency, and therefore to the economy and productiveness, of land revenue settlements, and facilitate to an appreciable extent the progress of agriculture—the great source of wealth in the lower Provinces."

THE Tenancy Act came into operation on the 1st of November 1885, and was, therefore, in force during five months of the last official year. As Sir Rivers Thompson will soon leave us, his remarks on the operation of the Act are worth reproducing. "On the whole, as far as can be judged from the experience of the few months which have elapsed since the Act came into operation, the working of the new law is not likely to be attended by any such disturbance of the relations between landlords and tenants as was apprehended by some of those who were opposed to the introduction of the measure. The difficulties hitherto experienced have mostly been confined to questions connected with the forms of receipt, and the notices of transfer. There is no doubt that, upon both these points, the difficulties will prove to be merely of a temporary nature. It is satisfactory to find that the other provisions of the Act appear to be working smoothly, that recourse is being had to the sections relating to the appraisement of produce rents, and to the registration of improvements, and that some applications have been received for the settlement of rents. At present, however, there are no materials for forming an opinion on the operation of some important sections of the law, among which may be mentioned the publication of price-lists, the sale of tenures subject to encumbrances, and the modified procedure for distraint. The most important results of the Act are such as do not admit of being numbered or tabulated. The real benefit of such a measure as the Tenancy Act are to be looked for, not in the number of cases in which application may be made to the courts to enforce its provisions, but in the peaceful acceptance by all classes of the principles which underlie it, that the landlord is to be secured in the enjoyment of his fair rent, and that the tenant is to be maintained in the possession of his rightful holding."

TELEGRAMS.

IN the House of Commons (March 18) Sir John Gorst, in reply to a question, said that Government knew nothing in confirmation of a statement appearing in a newspaper that the Indian authorities will station a force of observation in the Pishin Valley.

FATHER Keller, a Roman Catholic Priest of Youghal, has been arrested for refusing to give evidence in the Dublin Bankruptcy Court against some defaulting tenants belonging to his parish. He was escorted to prison by a strong force of constabulary, and was greeted with ovations everywhere on his way to Dublin.

IN the House of Commons (March 18) the Parnellites inveighed against the arrest of Father Keller by the authorities in Dublin, and accused the Government of wilfully exasperating the Irish people in order to justify the introduction of their coercive measures for Ireland. Mr. Arthur Balfour, Secretary for Ireland, vehemently repelled the accusation of the Parnellites, and declared that the baneful agitation which is being carried on according to the Plan of Campaign is answerable for the disorder which prevails in Ireland.

IN the House of Commons (March21) Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, in reply to a question, said that the grand naval review to be held by her Majesty the Queen at Portsmouth would take place on the 21st of July next, and would be the prelude to important evolutions that would be made for the purpose of testing the defences of the British ports. A grand march past of Volunteers in the presence of her Majesty the Queen will take place before Bukingham Palace on the 2nd of July.

IN the House of Commons (March 21) Mr. Balfour the Chief Secretary for Ireland, gave notice of a motion that he would introduce theCrimesBill (March 22,)and would move precedence for the same. The Right Hon John Morley gave notice of a motion that he would oppose precedence being granted to the Bill without security being given to prevent excessive rents. It is probable that the debate will last a week.

IN the House of Commons (March 22) Mr. W. H. Smith moved that precedence should be given to the CrimesBill,and challenged the House and the country, if they disapproved the measure to relieve the government of its burden. Mr. John Morley opposed the motion, and hinted that Government desired merely to suppress the "plan of campaign," and not to restore order in Ireland.

THE House of Commons (March 24) resumed the debate on Mr. W. H. Smith's motionfor precedence to the Irish Crimes Bill. Mr. Gladstone supported Mr. Morley's amendment, declaring that the condition of Ireland did not require coercion, and that the Liberals would oppose the Crimes Bill to the uttermost. Mr. Chamberlian favoured granting precedence to the Bill, and said that he was satisfied with the promise made by Mr. Balfour that a concurrent remedial measure should be introduced by Government, which would not succeed while the National League remainad supreme in Ireland.

THE House of Commons (March 25) rejected by 349 against 260 votes, Mr. Morley's amendment refusing precedence to the Crimes Bill in Ireland. The House afterwards voted Mr. W. H. Smith's motion that precedence be give to the Crimes Bill. The first reading of the Bill is fixed for March 28.

IN consequence of the continued obstructionist tactics of the Irish members the House of Commons sat all through Monday night (March 21) discussing the vote on account of the Civil Service, and abjourned at one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The House then resumed its sittings at four o'clock.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, announced that a Land Bill dealing with leases would be introduced in the House of Lords immediately, and that another Bill was in course of preparation which would deal with land purchase. The debate was adjourned.

MR. J. K. Cross (Liberal), formerly UnderSecretary for India, has committed suicide owing to ill-health.

THE celebration of theEmperor William's ninetieth birthday was one of the most splendid ceremonials ever witnessed at Berlin. Immense popular enthusiasm has been displayed throughout the country.

IN the afternoon of March 23, her Majesty the Queen laid the foundation stone of the new law Courts at Birmingham. Everywhere along the route taken by the Royal procession her Majesty was greeted with hearty cheering, and boundless enthusiasm was manifested by the crowds who lined the streets.

M. DE Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, had an audience of his Majesty the Sultan (March 24) at which he declared that the mission of Riza Bay, the special High Commissioner to Bulgaria, to study the means of arriving at a settlement of the Bulgarian question, was useless.

AN Imperial Ukase has been issued in St. Petersburg ordering the expropriation of land for the purpose of continuing the railway to Samarcand.

WHOLESALE arrests continue to be made at St. Petersburg. The Women's College has been closed, and it is rumoured that several officers have been executed.

COLONEL Sir Joseph West Ridgeway and General Kuhlberg are going to St. Petersburg in order to commence negotiations with respect to the points which are still undecided relative to the Russo-Afghan frontier at Kam-i-ab and Khoja Saleh.

ON the 14th instant, a troop of the Madras Lancers under Lieutenant Westlake dispersed a band of dakaits near Leghain, killing ten and capturing two. The report that the Chins have killed Boh Shoay is believed in well informed quarters.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210 High Holbrn, London.

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IN warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which, in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most dowerful and recognised beneficial properties is unpoubtedly Tar.

The use of tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues, written by BERKELEY, BISHOP OF CLOYNE, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouchet by this disease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds,catarrh, phthisis, as well as for bladder diseases

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta Messr. Bathgate and Co. R. Scott Thomson and Co.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets:

1. Report on the Revenue Administration of the Punjab and its Dependencies for 1885-86.
2. Bisvakarma, in Bengali for the month of Phalgun, 1293, edited by Baboo Beharilal Ghosh.
3. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Vol. LIII Part II. No. IV. 1884, edited by the Natural History Secretary.
4. Statistics of the Working of the Indian Railways for the half year ended 30th January 1886 Part II
5. Statistics of the working of the Indian Railways for the half year ended 30th June 1886 Part I.
6. SimpleTestimony a Monthly Magazine, January 1885 No. 13
7. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol. LV. Part II No. IV. 1886, edited by the Natural History Secretary.

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,, Bungsee Dharee Sing, Raghubpore	10	0
,, Kally Nath Bannerjee, Burdwan	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*March 23, 1887.*

GENERAL.—Babu Suresh Chunder Dass, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880 in that district.

Baba Monmohun Chuckerbutty, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is transferred to Puri, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Babu Rash Behary Naik, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is transferred to Cuttack, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Mr F H Harding, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of that District, during the absence, on deputations of Mr F W R Cowley, or until further orders.

Mr A D'R Gomess, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector, under section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880 in that District.

Mr Gomess is also vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in the Hughly District.

The services of Lieutenant C E Greenway, Temporary Extra Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department.

Mr R F Rampini, District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 11th instant, *vice* Mr W H Verner, on furlough.

Mr A Manson, Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors with effect from the 7th instant, *vice* Mr J Boxwell, on deputation.

Mr R Cornish, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 7th instant, *vice* Mr A Manson.

Mr F H B Skrine, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Birbhum, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 15th instant, *vice* Mr W Fiddian, on furlough.

Mr F R S Collier, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore.

Mr E H Walsh, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Behar, Patna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Lieutenant H C Spry, of the Behar Light Horse, is allowed leave of absence for one year on private affairs with effect from the 1st April 1887.

Babu Jadu Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Mr A E Harward, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Hajipore, Mozufferpore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Mr T J C Grant, C S, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 24th ultimo.

Babu Kasi Kinker Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Mr H Holmwood, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr E W Collin, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Mozufferpore.

Moulvi Syed Obedullah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is allowed leave for three months, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of leave granted to him under the order of the 24th August 1886.

Mr W H D'Oyly, C S, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 4th instant.

Mr F H McLaughlin, C S, reported his departure from India, on fourlough, on the 4th instant.

Mr W M Clay, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of the first grade, is confirmed in that grade with effect from the 1st instant, *vice* Mr H J Newbery.

Mr H R Reily, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on deputation as Joint-Manager of the Burdwan Estate, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—In modification of the orders of the 10th ultimo, Babu Uma Churn Ganguly, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khulna, is vested with powers under sections 110, 133, and 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Surendro Deb Roy of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate for the General Bench II at Hughly.

Babu Bhaghat Prosad Dass is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Independent Bench at Kendrapara, in the District of Cuttack, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Rakhal Chunder Bose, Officiating First Subordinate Judge, Chittagong, is appointed to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Dacca and Munshigunge, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Mohendro Nath Mitter, or until further orders.

Babu Ram Sadan Bhuttacharji, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhum, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Mr Raj Kissen Sen, Barrister-at-Law, Registrar and Chief Ministerial Officer, Small cause court, Calcutta is allowed leave for two months, under section 73-2 of the Civil Leave code, with effect from the 1st April next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr Abul Hossan, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Registrar and chief Ministerial Officer, Small cause court, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr Raj Kissen Sen, or until further orders.

Mr Abul Hassan is vested, under section 14 of Act XV of 1882 (the Presidency Small cause courts Act), with the powers of a Judge for the trial of suits of which the amount or value of the subject matter does not exceed Rs 20.

Advertisements.

Messrs. P. Haldar & Co. have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valor. They are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight. Simply the Valor is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address :— Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 95

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Departments of the Public Service will be enquired into by the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission, so far as may be possible, on the dates specified below :—

Wednesday	23rd	March 1887.	Pilot Service and Mint.
Thursday	24th	„ „	Telegraphs and Forests
Friday	25th	„ „	Customs
Saturday	26th	„ „	Jails
Monday	28th	„ „	Public Works
Tuesday	29th	„ „	Public Works
Wednesday	30th	„ „	Post Office
Thursday	31st	„ „	Opium
Friday	1st	April 1887.	Accounts
Saturday	2nd	„ „	Accounts
Monday	4th	„ „	Education
Tuesday	5th	„ „	Education 94

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 31st March 1887, *at* 3 P.M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To consider the Budgets for the year 1887-88, as revised by the Committee.
2. To fix the rates at which the rates and taxes are to be imposed for the year commencing on the 1st April 1887, under Section 64 of Act IV. (B C.) of 1876 as amended by Section 8 of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1881 and Act I (B. C.) of 1882.
3. To consider an application of 6 months' leave from the Chairman.
4. To confirm the proceedings of the Town Council, at Meetings held on the 26th February, 5th and 12th March.
5. To consider the nomination made by the Chairman to the post of Treasurer.
6. To confirm the proceedings of the Bustee Committee at the Meeting held on the 21st February.
7. Vital statistics for the months of December 1886 and January 1887.

At the close of the Special General Meeting, a Special Meeting will be held—

1. To consider the recommendations of the Special Committee that looking to the opinion of the Advocate-General, the matter be treated as settled under a permanent license as already granted for the jute godown at No. 58 Nimtollah Ghat Street.

2 To cancel the licenses of the undermentioned, premises as licensed jute warehouses, the owners of the godowns not having taken out their licenses :—

(1) 193 Durmahatta Street and 58 Strand.
(2) 178 to 178 4 Upper Chitpore Road and 2 to 2 2 Ramkanto Bose's Street.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

No. 96

TO BE SOLD

On Wednesday the 6th April next in the Exchange Commercial Sale Rooms, by order of the Mortgagees in possession. The Factory and Valuable Machinery.

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(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1886.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To Submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, to 31st December 1885.
(5) To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

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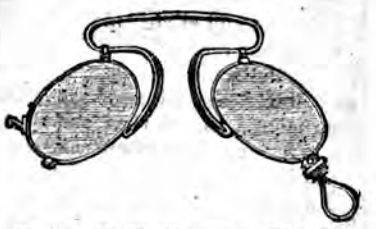

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